

State Library

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY JAMES A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES. ONE YEAR - \$1.50. SIX MONTHS - 1.00.

To Clubs of 5 THE TIMES will be furnished at \$1.40.

The Franklin Times.

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

The Times is the only newspaper published in Franklin county, and its circulation extends all over every section of this and adjoining counties, advertisers should make a note here.

The Editor will not be responsible for the views of correspondents. Brief communications from all sections most earnestly solicited. News items of any nature will be thankfully received.

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL. PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM In Advance

VOL. XVIII

LOUISBURG, N. C. MARCH 15, 1889.

NO. 6

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test, short weight adulterated powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANNS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100-111 ST. N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. MASSENBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in the Court House.

J. MCGOON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

J. H. BARRON,
Circuit and District Courts.

DR. J. E. MALONE,
Office 2 doors below Furman & Co's Drug Store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in the Court House

PAUL JONES
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of Franklin, Warren, Wake, Vance and Nash, and in the Supreme court of the State.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.
The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisburg on the second, Thursday of February, April, September, October and December, and remain for three days, if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the Public Schools of this County.
I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office.
J. N. HARRIS, Supt.

THOS. B. WILDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main St., one door low the Eagle Hotel.

F. S. SPRULL,
Attorney At Law,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Warren, Nash, and Federal and Supreme Court. Prompt attention given to collections, &c.
NOTICE.

BLACKSMITHING.
I desire to return my thanks to my many patrons who have given me their patronage for 1888, and earnestly ask a continuation of the same for 1889. I am sure I will be able to do better in the future. The times are hard and prices very low. Those who have horses to be shod call on me. I will guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Prices low. If you have a horse that over-reaches, cuts his ankle, scumbles, has corns or the narrow heels, call and see me, and I will guarantee satisfaction. Do not forget that I am prepared to repair guns, and have all parts—such as hammers, tubes &c.
ANTHONY T. NEAL.

A FEW POLITICAL FACTS FOR SOUTHERN MEN.

N. Y. Herald.

In the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-5) the Democrats had a majority of seventy-one in the House of Representatives. In the next—the Forty-ninth they had only forty-one major. In the present Congress they have only eleven majority.

In the Congress which Mr. Harrison will probably summon in extra session after March 4 the Democrats are in minority, the Republicans having seven majority.

It is surely a serious matter for a great party to be going down hill at this rate. Democrats cannot help but look about anxiously for the cause of these losses. Where has the Democratic party lost? Let us see.

In the Forty-eighth Congress the Democratic side of the House was composed of one hundred and eight Southern, forty-nine Western and forty-one Eastern members—nearly as many Northern as Southern, therefore.

In the Forty-ninth Congress it had one hundred and eight Southern, but only forty-three Western and thirty-two Eastern members.

In the Fiftieth—the present House—there are one hundred and three Southern, but only thirty-two Western and thirty-three Eastern Democrats.

In the next house there will be one hundred and two Southern and only twenty-nine Western and twenty-eight Eastern Democrats.

Between 1882 and 1888, therefore, the Democratic party has lost thirty-three Northern seats in the House—twenty of them in the West. In that period it has lost six Southern seats, but mostly in Virginia, which at the last election the Democrats carried by only a little over fifteen hundred majority, and which is evidently abandoning the solid South.

These are the most important committees. On all of them, it will be seen, Northern Democrats have only a beggary share. But committee places mean influence on Legislation, and the Solid South, having the lion's share on the committees, of course has prepared and carried on the work of the House.

Now, we don't mean to say anything against Southern men, but it is natural for Northern democrats to ask themselves, Are there no sound economists among the Northern members to take their part on the Ways and Means? Are there no good lawyers in the North to deserve the places on the Judiciary Committee? Is it necessary to put Seven Southern democrats and not one Eastern on the Committee which looks after rivers and harbors? Are not Northern democrats so fit as their Southern brethren to consider foreign affairs that that committee must have five from the South and only two from the great North? Are the post offices and post roads of such predominantly Southern interests that that committee should have six Southern Democrats and only one Western and two Eastern ones on it?

Can Southern men wonder if year after year a certain deep irritation at that persistent political anomaly the "solid South" lodges in Northern minds, and that it finds expression at Northern polls?

MONEY.

Wilmington Star.
The position that we have taken as to money is this. The interest in England on consols is 3 per cent. At this time in New York you can borrow on six months for 4 1/2 per cent. Farmers in North Carolina have been paying from 12 to 50 per cent. A farmer tells us that some times they have paid as much as 80 per cent.

Money is lent at 12 to 14 per cent. As long as this is done in the very teeth of the law it is absurd to pass another law making the legal interest 6 per cent. Men and women with small sums to lend—\$100 to, say, \$2,000—will stand by the law at 6 per cent., while another class will ignore the law and lend at 12 to 14 per cent. or more.

We believe that money should fetch what it is worth. If it is worth 20 per cent. let it bring it. If about 3 per cent. let it bring it. If you could compel all men to lend money at 6 or 8 per cent. there might be some justification, perhaps, in view of the greed of extortioners to frame a law limiting money to a certain per cent. But while conscientious men will lend at the law's limit, there are others who will take all they can get, law or no law. So it is best, probably, to have no interest law at all.

We have reason for saying that if the State laws were such as to enable Northern capitalists to lend money and without a probability of litigation, that it could be secured freely at not more than 6 per cent. Agriculture is the base of all prosperity. If the farmers are oppressed by extortioners they are then driven into the slavery of mortgaging. We think money is FAR TOO HIGH IN NORTH CAROLINA. We do not mean to say that 6 or 8 per cent. is high. By no means. We mean to say that it is hard for farmers to pay 20 to 50 or 80 per cent. for supplies ABOVE CASH valuation, when money in England is not more than 3 or 4 per cent., and in the North not more than 4 or 5 per cent. Something ought to be done to cheapen money—to enable farmers to borrow at not more than 6, 8 or 10 per cent. They cannot stand more than 8 per cent. probably. With cash obtained at 8 per cent. they could buy supplies at that interest whereas now they pay 20 to 50 per cent. upon an average. We do not favor the enacting of a law fixing the interest at 6 per cent.

Money is far too high at present for the safety of farmers. Understand us; we do not mean the legal interest. We mean as money is lent and as farmers pay INTEREST ON SUPPLIES. The people, therefore, need cheap money. But the law before the Legislature will not accomplish it. The thing to be done is to overhaul the laws so as to facilitate lending money on real estate without danger or law suits and with a certainty of protection to the lender.

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered from all Parts of the State.

Nashville is to open up a tobacco market. It is proposed to incorporate the Durham Young Men's Christian Association.—Plant.

The Wilson people are pushing the city Fathers for electric lights. Concord is to have a street car line from the depot to the centre of the town, which will haul both passengers and freight.

Tobacco has been coming in better for the past few days, and the better grades sell at fair prices.—Greensboro North State.

Kernsville has bought more tobacco from her own warehouses this season than ever before in the history of the town.—News.

The Durham Daily Sun is another paper to be added to the list. May it prosper.

The Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the University is to be celebrated on June 5th 1889.

The train wreckers who were tried and sent on to court at Rialdsville were discovered by two shrewd negro detectives from Richmond, who were employed for that purpose.—Winston Sentinel.

At a meeting of the trustees of the University, held last week at Raleigh, it was decided to sell the Jones Grove plantation in this county, which has been devised to that institution by the late Miss Mary Smith.—Chatham Record.

For the first time in a quarter of a century, a sound Democrat was sworn in as sheriff of Craven county Monday. He is not only a Democrat but a gentleman of the highest type of Christian integrity and honor.—New Bern Journal.

The following handsome donations have been made to the Soldiers' Home in North Carolina: W. F. Besley, \$500; Elias Carr, \$100; Julian S. Carr, \$100; Henry Walters, \$500; A. M. Scates, \$100; Gen. Roberts, \$50; W. H. Day, \$50.

Fall term of Alamance Superior court has been moved back from about the middle of September to the latter part of October by act of the General Assembly. The tobacco farmers will be greatly benefited by the change.

Saturday night week, Messrs. Joe Wood and Dixie and Robert Fenner became involved in a dispute in Froelich's store about a bride, during which Mr. Robert Fenner severely cut Mr. Wood in two places on reaching the lung. Mr. Wood is doing well and no serious result is anticipated by Dr. Ferguson who is attending him.—Roanoke News.

An old Mexican soldier was in town yesterday, Thos. J. Freeland, Esq. He is not so old, but he commenced to 'set' type on the Recorder pretty soon after Cornwallis passed through Hillsboro. We have some subscribers on our retired list at Rock Springs, and other places that will bear us out in making this assertion.—Durham Recorder.

Mr. Wright Moore, of Craven county, was down to the fair with a full suit of homespun clothes including overcoat. The suit was carded and spun by his wife in six days, and cut and made by her in four days. Is there another such a woman in Eastern Carolina? Lets offer a big premium for the finest home-made suit exhibited at our next Fair.—New Bern Journal.

Taffy.

If there is a friction, out with your oil-can. If there is a quarrel, pour on oil. Blessed are the peace-makers. But the oil-can is for the rarer emergencies. It is not everybody that has the gift of putting oil on just the spot that grates; and it is not every day that quarrels occur which is for this oil can. But blessed be Taffy. It is wanted every day and from everybody. It is the universal sweetness of social and domestic life.

Husband, have you come home and do you find your wife tired and hot with the day's work in chamber and kitchen? Give her a little taffy. Say a sweet thing to her. Praise her for something. Tell her nice the bread is, so much better than the bakers; that the catnip is the best she ever made; that the house looked so sweet and restful when you came in; that she has the dearest children that ever lived; and at your leisure before she goes to bed tell her she is your heart's treasure. It will do her good; it will make the smiles come. She may box your ears when you say sweet petting things, and tell you are talking as you would to the cat, but she will like it just the same.

Life, does your good man come home weary and burdened, exhausted and no—not cross, but undemonstrative and silent? Go up to him with a sweet welcome. Say something pretty to him. Men all love to be appreciated and flattered. Give him the sugar stick. Tell him some pretty thing somebody said about him. Tell him how much you admire what he has done; and when you can sit down alone with him take his hand and pet him and tell him you love him more than tongue can tell; don't be afraid of overdoing it and using comical little exaggerations. He may know, and you may know, that there is taffy in it. We all like it, and we all like to be told we are loved, and the saying of it makes it all truer. It is a great deal better to cultivate one's love with warm expressions than to blight it with frost. Pretty nothings? Why, they are big realities, the stuff happiness feeds on. Give us more taffy!

Did you ever see doves rub each other's bills? What a kiss? Taffy. What is a compliment? Taffy. What is politeness? Taffy. The good Lord himself praises his loved one with a well done far beyond their deserts. For quarrels give us all; but give us taffy every day, all we deserve, much more than we deserve. Don't be over conscientious about it; let it be full and abundant and very sweet; sweet with smiles and love and laughter. Give it to your father, your mother, your husband, your wife, your brother, sister, child, friend. How your child loves it! So do you. More, give us more taffy.

DESPERATE TETTER.

I can testify that S. S. S. is the best blood medicine that I ever took, and believe it is the best in the world. It cured a desperate case of tetter on my feet and legs, which withstood all other treatment, and was so painful I could not wear my shoes. J. BROOKS, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, 1888. SCROFULOUS SORE LEG. Five years I had a sore leg, which would yield to no treatment—until I took two bottles of S. S. S. which promptly cured it, and there has been no sign of return—this was in 1886. E. R. BOER, Newton, N. C., Nov. 23, 1888.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it: You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever afterwards holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Furman's drug store.

Mr. Cleveland to the White House with just about 50,000 applications for office. A friend induced me to try Salvation Oil for my rheumatic foot. I used it and the rheumatism is entirely gone. John H. Anderson, Baltimore, Md.

A WORD TO OUR FARMERS.

Nashville Argonaut.
"What we know about farming" may not be very much, but there are some things which we have learned from many years' observation of farm life. One thing we have learned is, that the farmer, to make a success of his business, must raise his supplies at home. No farmer who buys his corn, flour and meat can never succeed in making farming profitable. The experience and observation of every reader we believe will bear us out in this assertion. It may figure out on paper that tobacco and cotton are so much more profitable crops than corn and meat, that it will pay better to raise the crops and but corn and meat, but this is one instance in which figures lie. It is a shame that a county like Nash which can produce in such abundance everything needed in the way of supplies should import these things, and yet meat and corn are brought in by the carloads. We beg the farmers of Nash to no longer pursue this ruinous system. Make abundance of everything to eat, both for your families and your stock, and then, and not until then, make what market crop you can. A man is not a farmer who does not do this. He may be a tobacco grower or a cotton planter, but he is not a farmer unless he makes his own supplies.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. B. Clifton.

Why the Difference?

Tobacco Plant.
A correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger writes that paper from Pittsburgh, Pa., that millions of money there is seeking loan and investment at three and four per cent. with few takers. Down South here we have to pay from eight to twelve per cent. with the very best security, and money scarce at that. Why this difference? Whose fault is it that money is so scarce at the South, while as plentiful as can be at the North? Is it our own fault. A good deal of this money represents the bacon, flour, meal, hay and other products of Northern farmers as well as of Northern factories that we at the South have consumed instead of producing them at home, and keeping here the money we get from the North for our cattle we sell them.

This will continue to be the way of it as long as we keep our smoke houses, corn cribs and hay racks at the North and West. We have nobody to blame for this state of affairs so much as ourselves. If there is ever to be a change for the better with us in this respect we have got to bring it about ourselves.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge, Muday Esq., County Atty. Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

DR. D. I. WILCOXSON, Horse Care.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, Horse Care, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c, and \$1 at Furman's.

To Start a Bulky Horse.

I have had much to do with many bulky horses, and I have never known the following simple expedient to fail; provided it was not a case where some other person had been tampering with the will of the horse before I had taken him in hand. It is another method of "diverting the horse's attention."

Whenever a horse driven by myself has balked I have got out of my carriage and gone to his fore foot, lifted it from the ground and struck the shoe a few short blows with a stone or with a wrench (which I always carry in my carriage). I have never failed to start a horse in this simple way, and I have on several occasions had bulky horses which exhausted the patience of all former owners.

I have undertaken to start bulky horses, being handled by others after other methods of starting them had failed. I request the driver generally to move out of the way, that his voice or presence may not be recognized by the horse. I then first inform the animal, by patting him and talking to him, that there is a new man at the helm, thereby diverting his attention. As soon as he begins to give his attention I take up his foot and tap it a few times, and never failed except in one instance to start the horse. And that exceptional case was one where the horse was overloaded and knew it.

The very worst method of attempting to start a bulky horse, according to my experience and observation, is that of pulling the head of the animal by the bit, and it is a method almost universally adopted by the inexperienced users of the horse. The stubbornness of the horse is only increased by that method. I offer this suggestion in the interest of our cause.—J. A. Titus in Our Dumb Animals.

SHORT AND LONG COURTSHIP.

Daisy Dandelion, Essex, Ct., is perplexed over the question of short and long courtships, and wants our advice. Well, Daisy, it is hard to make a rule to fit every case, but in general we will say that long courtships are not advisable. Many women, pale, haggard, wan and wasted from long continued uterine ailments, are forced to banish all thoughts of marriage. Such unfortunate sufferers should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weaknesses," anteversion, retroversion, "bearing-down sensations," chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with intestinal heat."

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

She (softly)—"I shall never forget this night—and the ball."
He (tenderly)—"Tell me—why."
She—"And that last waltz!"
He—"You delight me!"
She—"And you!"
He—"You entrance me! Then I have impressed you?"
She (mere softly than ever)—"Yes, you've about mashed two of my toes off."

DREXEL'S & COLOGNE

LAXADOR

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SALVATION OIL

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, &c. Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all druggists. CHEW LINDS & BLICK, The Great Dispensary, Boston—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists